

SOV/113-59-5-10/21

An Automobile Engine Heater

is shown in Figure 1. The fuel is sprayed into the heater by air, using a whirl nozzle, as shown in Figure 2. The fuel is ignited by a glow plug, shown in Figure 3. Experiments showed that a cast iron evaporator installed in the heater stoker will increase the efficiency by 15-20%. The air pressure required for atomizing the fuel is provided by a fan having a six-blade impeller of 100 mm diameter which is seated on the shaft of the electric motor MP-1. The rpm of the battery-operated motor depends on the voltage. At 12 volts the motor develops 7000 rpm producing an air pressure of 75 mm water column which is adequate for burning 3.5 kg fuel. At 24 volts, the motor will develop 10,500 rpm and 200 mm air pressure, adequate for burning 7.5 kg fuel. The power consumption of the motor is 70 and 150 watts respectively. The second stage is used for heating compression ignition engines, for example, on the YaAZ-210 truck. Depending upon the operating con-

Card 2/3

SOV/113-59-5-10/21

An Automobile Engine Heater

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810004-7

L 28719-66 EEC(k)-2/ENP(k)/BVI(1)/FED/I IJP(c) WG/GW
 ACC NR: AP6016918 SOURCE CODE: UR/0006/66/000/005/0009/0015
 AUTHOR: Golosov, V. V.; Gordeyev, D. V.; Ostapchenko, Ye. P.; Perebyakin, V. A.; 69
 Khomaza, V. V. B
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Possible use of gas ²⁵ lasers in high-precision ¹⁷ measurements of distances
 SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 5, 1966, 9-15
 TOPIC TAGS: ^{GAS LASER} ^{LASER APPLICATION}
 18-55 ^{GAS LASER} optic range finder, ~~laser range finder~~ SG-2M OPTIC RANGE FINDER,
 ABSTRACT: The authors describe experiments in which the light source of a precision optical range finder (SG-2M) was replaced by a small gas laser. The purpose of the experiment was to increase the accuracy of distance measurements with such a range finder and to permit its use under daylight conditions. Another advantage of the laser is that it delivers a beam of much narrower spectral width. The gas was a mixture of helium and neon operating at 6328 Å and delivering not less than 1 mW. The measurements were made of distances of the order of 3 km in sunlight and during twilight. In daylight, when the ordinary light source could not be used, the mean square measurement accuracy was ±2.4 mm, and in twilight, ±1.3 mm. Equipping the range finder with a laser approximately doubled the maximum distance measurable at night. The requirements that must be satisfied by the laser are specified, and it is found that the IQ-55 developed by one of the MEK USSR enterprises is the most suitable for this purpose.
 Card 1/2 UDC: 528.021.7 - 187.4: 621.378.325

PA 51/49T99

GOLOSIOV, V. V.

Jul 49

USSR/Radio
Transmitters
Amateur Radio

"A Battery Transmitter," V. Golosov, UAZBE, 5 pp

"Radio" No 7

Circuit diagram and operating principles of two-tube battery-powered transmitter designed for basic radio amateur bands, 40, 20, and 10 meters. Experimental results indicate that communication can be established at distances up to 2,000 - 3,000 meters.

51/49T99

GOLOSOV, V. V.

PA 164T86

Radio - Receiver, Battery
Vacuum Tubes

Jul 50

"Short-Wave Battery Receiver," V. Golosov, UA3BE

"Radio" No 7, pp 44-48

Describes ten-tube battery double-converter su-
perheterodyne for rural short-wave amateurs. Receives
either telegraph or telephone signals on 28, 21,
18, 7 and 1 mc. All tubes are Type 2K2M.
Claims their use in both converters reduces cir-
cuit noise and stabilizes oscillator frequency.

164T86

GOLOSOW, V. V.

Radio - Receiver Battery
Short waves

May 51

"Short-Wave Battery Receiver," V. V. Golosov

"Radio" No 5, pp 46-50

Describes short-wave battery receiver for
radio amateurs in nonelectrified areas. Re-
ception of amateur stations on 10, 14, 20, 40 and
160-m bands. Draws 360 ma filament current at
1.2 v and 15 ma plate current at 90 v.

182T110

GOLOSOV V.V.

Category : USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2296

Author : Velichko, V.A., Vasil'yev, V.P., Golosov, V.V.

Title : Measurement of Light with an Illumination Rangefinder and Determination of the Velocity of Propagation of Light

Orig Pub : Geodesiya i kartografiya, 1956 No 1 10 24

Abstract : The construction of the illumination rangefinder SVV-1 with two Kerr cells is described. The synchronously and symmetrically connected Kerr cell permits the use of the observer's eyes as the light-sensitive element, and it is the authors' opinion that this is the advantage of their instrument. The SVV-1 instrument was used to measure triangulation sides up to 10 km long. An average of 40-50 minutes was consumed in the measurement of the length of one side in 24-30 steps. The data tabulated in the article on the measured lengths of 17 sides measured with the rangefinder and by triangulation show the good agreement between the measurements. The mean-squared error of the result of measuring a side 8 km long amounts to 0.09 meters. On the basis of the measurement of the lengths of the 17 sides, obtained by triangulation, the velocity of propagation of light in vacuum was found to be $c = 299793.9 \pm 1$ km/sec.

Card : 1/1

25

ca

The use of indanthrene dyes and thioindigo for the dyeing of cotton and natural wool. V. Y. Golosov, F. I. Gordinovskiy and F. I. Rakhlin. *Sovetskoye Dye* 16, No. 4, 81-8 (1967); *Chem. Zvest.* 1967, II, 1663.—Indanthrene dyes give deep, solid colors on cotton which are fast to the action of chemicals. Only thioindigo and indanthrene Black do not impart deep shades to cotton. The combination of indanthrene dyes with S dyes has the following advantages: a greater range of shades from light to dark blues is obtainable; the dyeing can be done at 60°; the cost of the combination dyeing is equal only to that of dyeing with the S dyes alone. Of all the indanthrene dyes only indanthrene Brilliant Green and thioindigo give bright colors on wool. Indanthrene Brilliant Green and indanthrene Violet tender upon yarns 8-10%; indanthrene Green B (AT) and indanthrene Black tender such yarns 14-17%. W. A. Mower

412-124 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-27-72

REF ID: A66111		PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX		REV AND CTR CONTROL	
25		25		25	
<p>The use of ammonium sulfate in dyeing semi-wool materials. V. V. Golovna and Yu. I. Iezova. <i>Sherstyanne Delo</i> 17, No. 1, 25-4 (1969); <i>Khim. Refrat. Zhur.</i> 1, No. 10, 66 (1969).—In dyeing wool with poorly leveling dyes, $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ can be substituted successfully by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, which is much cheaper. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ can be used for dyeing semi-wool materials with acid and with Cr dyes. It promotes the removal of the dye from the bath by wool fibers. It substitutes $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ and H_2SO_4. It ensures a thorough and even dyeing of the material, a smaller injury to plant fibers, better bath, of heavy and closely woven materials with the dye. It substitutes NaCl and Na_2SO_4 when dyeing plant fibers with substantive dyes at 50–60°, and lowers the amt. of the necessary base. A normal amt. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ used is 2% of the wt. of the material for dark colors, 6% for medium colors and 4% for light colors.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>					
REF ID: A66111		PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX		REV AND CTR CONTROL	
25		25		25	
<p>The use of ammonium sulfate in dyeing semi-wool materials. V. V. Golovna and Yu. I. Iezova. <i>Sherstyanne Delo</i> 17, No. 1, 25-4 (1969); <i>Khim. Refrat. Zhur.</i> 1, No. 10, 66 (1969).—In dyeing wool with poorly leveling dyes, $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ can be substituted successfully by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, which is much cheaper. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ can be used for dyeing semi-wool materials with acid and with Cr dyes. It promotes the removal of the dye from the bath by wool fibers. It substitutes $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ and H_2SO_4. It ensures a thorough and even dyeing of the material, a smaller injury to plant fibers, better bath, of heavy and closely woven materials with the dye. It substitutes NaCl and Na_2SO_4 when dyeing plant fibers with substantive dyes at 50–60°, and lowers the amt. of the necessary base. A normal amt. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ used is 2% of the wt. of the material for dark colors, 6% for medium colors and 4% for light colors.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>					

CA 25

PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED FROM

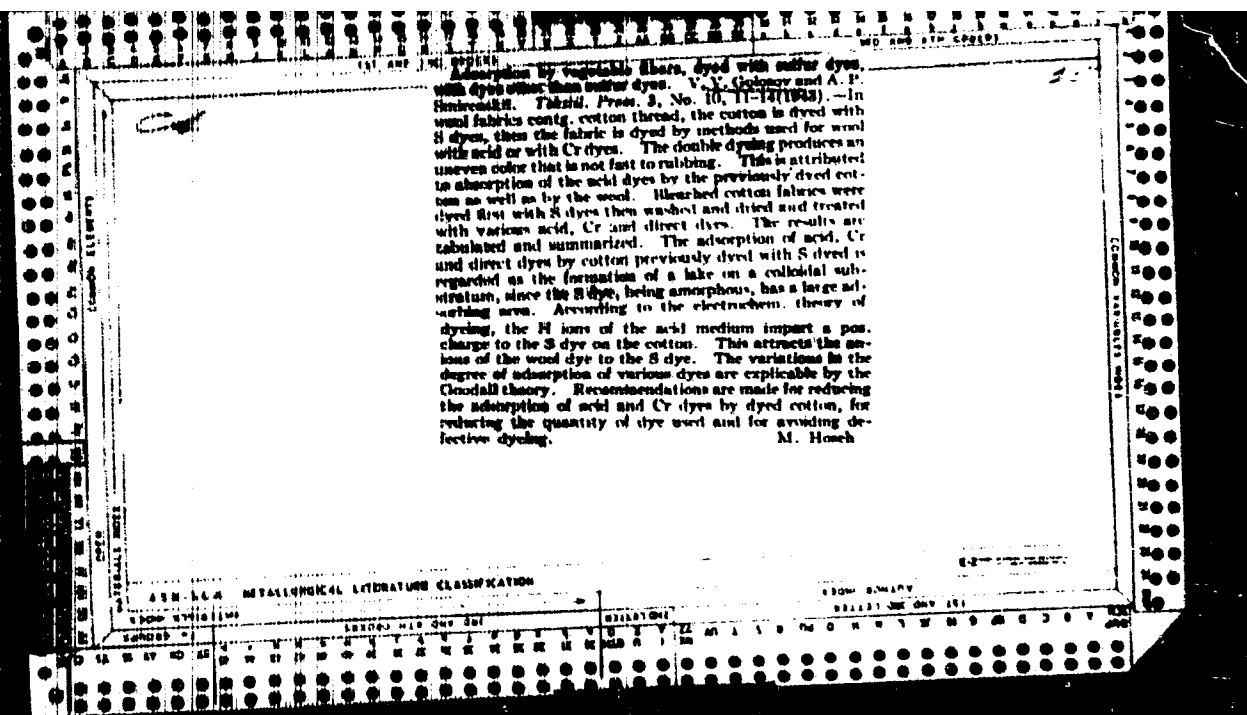
AMMONIUM carbonate as a substitute for caustic soda.
V. Galanov and Yu. Ivanov. *Sovetskaya Dala* 17, No.
2, 79-80(1980); *Chem. Zvest.* 1980, 11, 2804-5. Expts.
reported indicate that the caustic soda can be partially or
entirely replaced by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ in the fulling and washing
processes. In this way the salt and cystine linkages in the
wool fibers are less strongly attacked. When the fat con-
tent of the raw material is 8%, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ is used in 2-3%
sols. in the fulling process. When the fat content is less
than 8%, the Na_2CO_3 can be completely replaced by
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, although the soap sols. must be cooled to 30°C.
The soda can be completely replaced by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ in
the washing process.
M. G. Moore

FOR-513 INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION

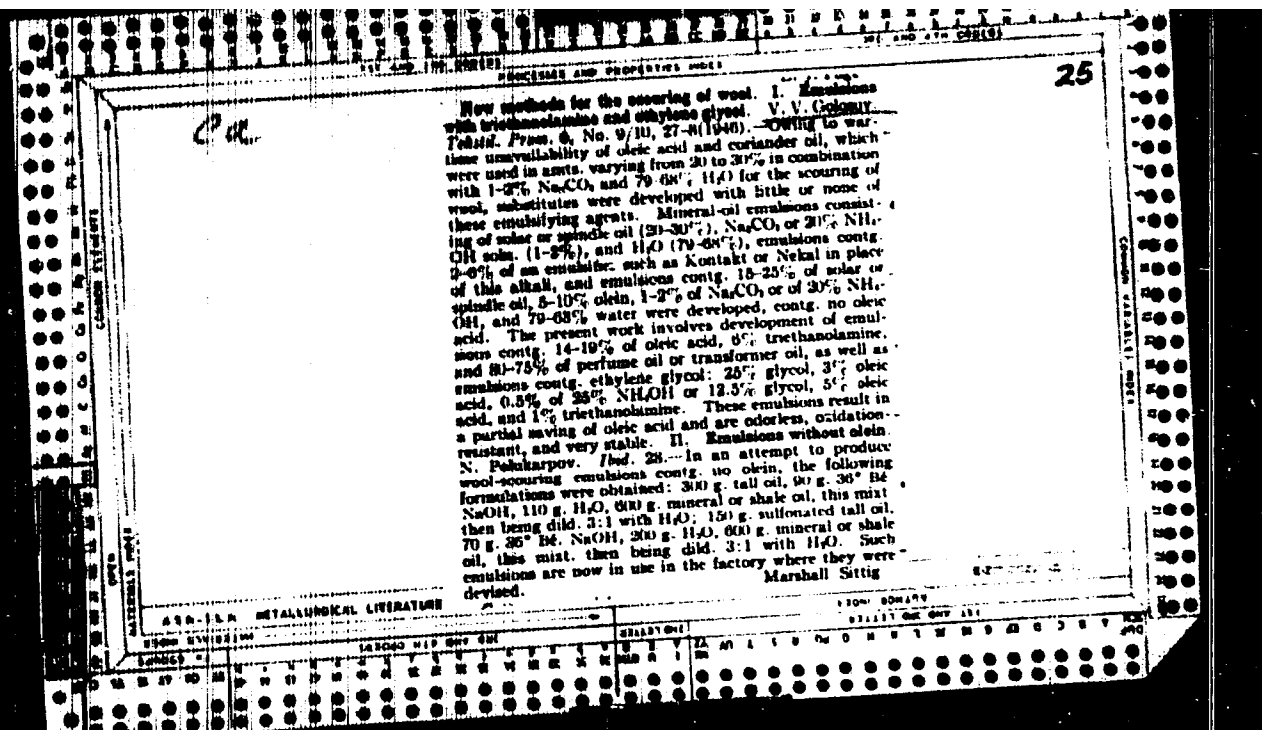
DATE-TIME-REVIEW

FROM-513

CLASSIFIED BY



<p>One-bath dyeing of semiwool fabrics. V. V. Gukhova and A. A. Mysinikov. U.S.S.R. 64,558, April 30, 1945. In dyeing semiwool fabrics with weakly alk. aq. solns. of water-sol. sulfur dyes, use of a sulfite cellulose ext. promotes a high dispersibility of the dyes and at the same time protects the wool fibers from damage by the alkali.</p> <p>M. Hosh</p>		25
<p>ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>RESEARCH</p>
<p>RESEARCH</p>		<p>RESEARCH</p>



SALIKHOV, Semen Borisovich; ~~GOLOSOW, V.V.~~, retsenzent; OSHEROV, R.A.,
retsenzent; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, S.S., redaktor; DMITRIYEVA, N.I.,
tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Wool napping] Vorsevaniye sherstianyykh tkanei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 254 p.
(Woolen and worsted manufacture) (MIRA 9:12)

GOLOSOV, V. V.

SHIKANOVA, Irada Aleksandrovna; MATETSKIY, Aleksandr Isayevich; GOLOSOV,
V.V., rezensent; GUSEVA, Ye.M., red.; KRAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Finishing woolen fabrics] Otdelka sherstnykh tkaney. Odobreno
23 maya 1957 g. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi
promyshl., 1958. 367 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Textile finishing)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

GOLOSOV, Yu.I.; TEMPEL'MAN, A.A.

Likelihood ratio for the hypotheses covering the trend of
certain Gaussian processes. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1242-
1244 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR. Predstav-
leno akademikom A.N. Kolmogorovym.

GOLOSOVA, L.I. (Kalinin)

Diagnostic significance of pigment cells in the stomach contents
[with summary in English]. Klin.med. 37 no.2:109-112 F '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. N.N. Vysotskiy)
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(STOMACH, dis.

diag. value of pigment cells in gastric content (Rus))

GOLOSOVA, L.I.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with isadrine. Terap.arkh. 33
no.11:64-70 N 160. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetakoy terapii (sav. kafedroy - prof.
N.N. Vysotskiy) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASTHMA) (SYMPATHOMIMETICS)

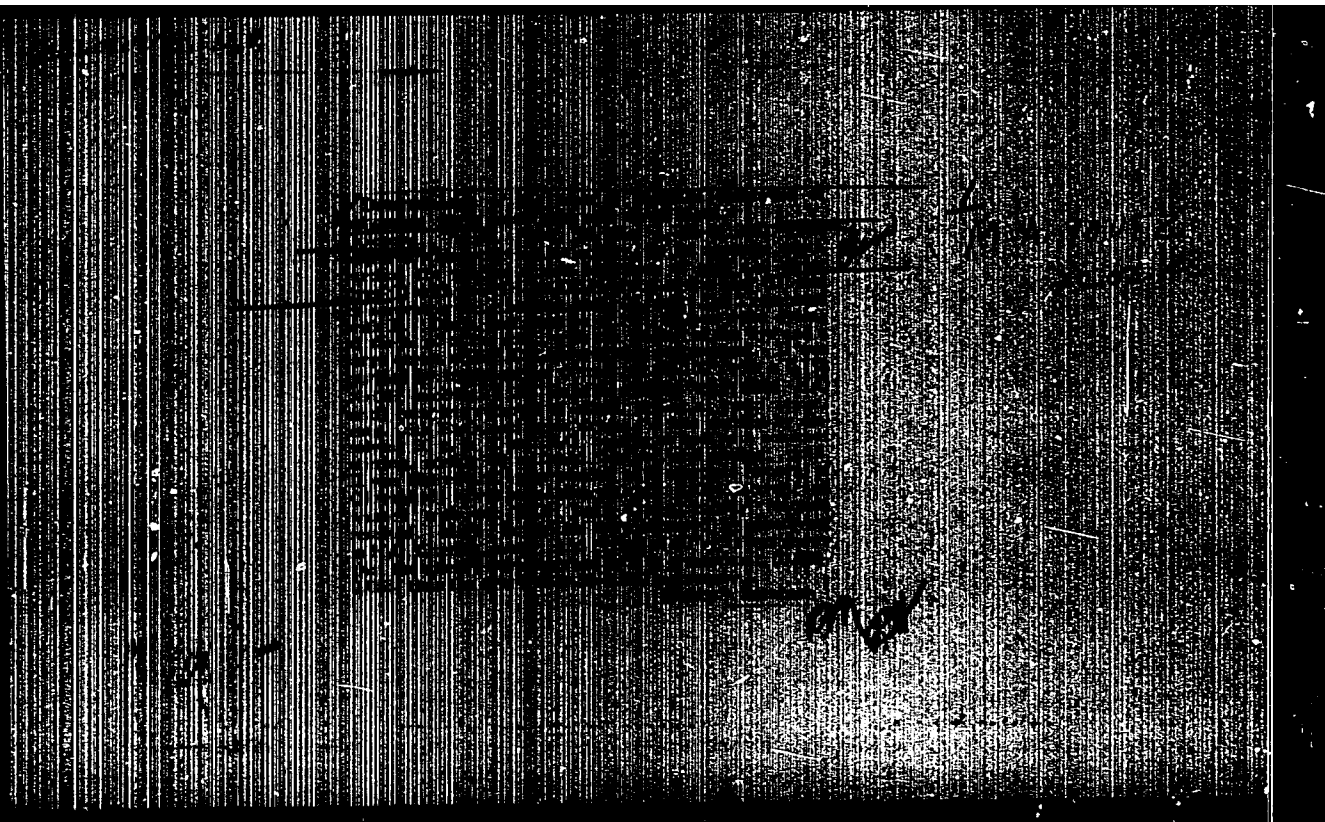
GOLDSOVA, L.I. (Enlinin)

Isadrine in pulmonary emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Klin.
med. no.12:78-83 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Kalininskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (sav. - prof. N.N. Vysotskiy).
(BRONCHITIS) (EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY)
(PROTOCATECHUYL ALCOHOL—THERAPEUTIC USE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810004-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810004-7"

[illegible]

GOLOSOVA, I. V.

"Investigations on the Dyeing of Polyamide Fibers With Direct and Acid Dyes."
Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Textile Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 9, Apr 55)

SO: Spm. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

S/191/62/000/008/009/013
B124/B180

AUTHOR: Golosova, L. V.

TITLE: Improving the strength and hydrophobic properties of glass fiber fabrics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 33-37

TEXT: The best way of removing the "paraffin emulsion" lubricant from the surface of glass fiber fabrics type ACTT(6)C₂ (ASTT(b)S₂) is heat treatment at 260, 400, and 300°C at the rate of 6 m/min and contact time of about 0.6 min. The resulting loss of strength can be compensated by subsequent impregnation with an aqueous solution of 35 g Chromolan (complex chromium stearate in isopropyl alcohol) per liter at the rate of 1.26 m/min. This also improves hydrophobic properties. The hydrophobic properties of plastics reinforced with these glass fibers and made of the cold setting ПМ-1 (PM-1) polyester resin was confirmed by 2 hrs boiling in water with 13% by weight of Urotropin. The amount of chromium bound to the fiber was determined spectrometrically by L. V. Barsukov, and the concentration of the Chromolan solutions iodometrically

Card 1/2

GOLOSOVA, L.V.

Imparting the strength and hydrophobic properties to fabrics made
of glass fibers. Plast.massy no.2:64-66 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Glass fibers) (Waterproofing of fabrics)

S/191/63/000/003/020/022
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Golosova, L. V.

TITLE: Problem of making glass fiber fabrics strong and water repellent

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1963, 68 - 71

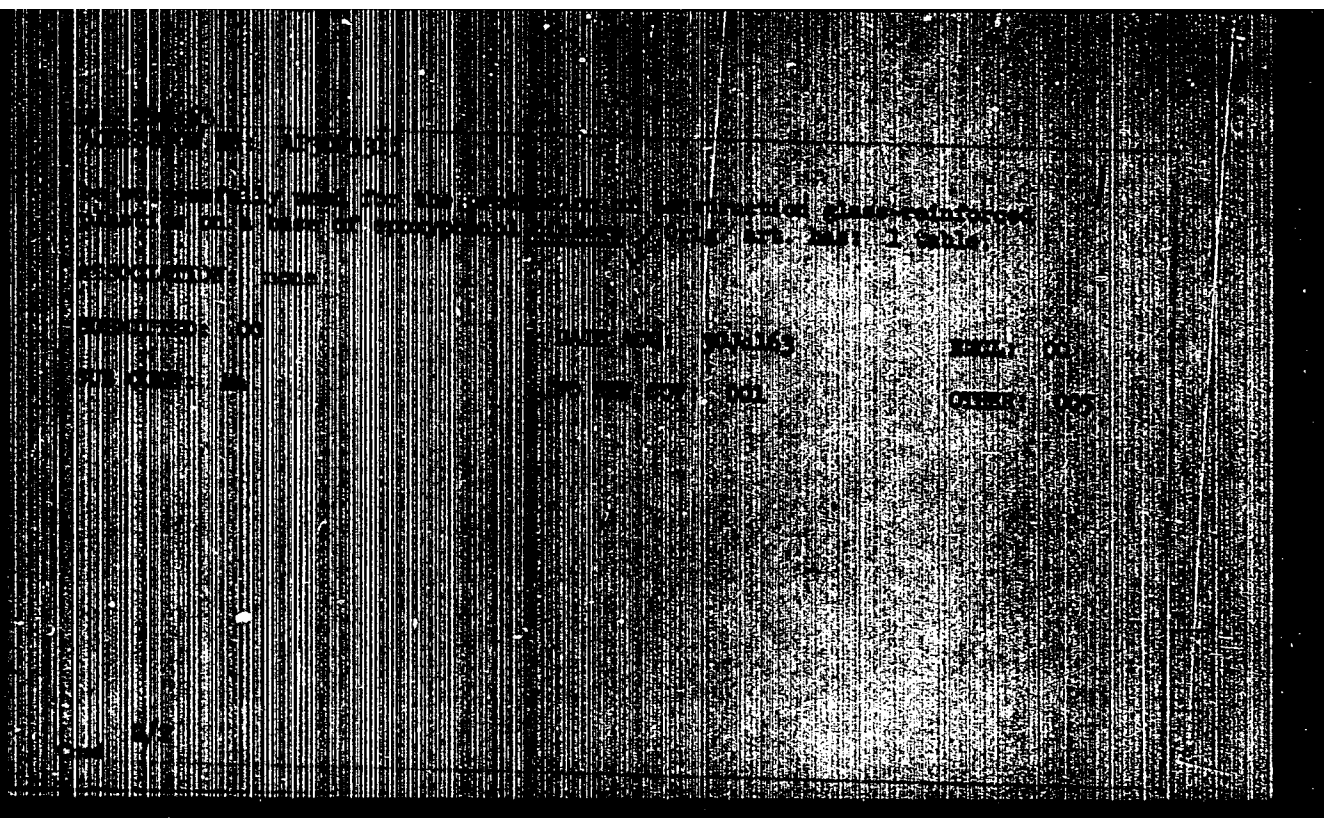
TEXT: The water absorption of various glass reinforced plastics based on PN-1 (PN-1) polyester resin was studied in comparative tests. The ACTT(6)₂ (ASTT(b)S₂) satin fabric was thermally treated, whereas the ACTT(6)₂AX (ASTT(b)S₂AKh) glass fabric was impregnated with aluminum and chromium salts (see Plast. massy, no. 8, 33 (1962)). Samples of glass reinforced plastics were boiled in water for 10 - 260 min and the water absorption was tested by the method of tagged atoms. Results: In thermally treated glass fabrics, the water absorption of the plastic after 60 min was 1.3 mg/mm² but in impregnated glass fabric it was only 0.52 mg/mm². The dielectric characteristics of plastics reinforced with impregnated glass fabric were higher and corresponded to the standard. Polyester resins, Card 1/2

Problem of making glass ...

S/191/63/000/003/020/022
B101/B186

epoxy phenol resins or the K-154/6 (K-154/6) compound can be used as binders. After one year the tensile strength of the plastics on weathering increased slightly, whereas the bending strength decreased. After exposure to moisture of 8 months, the plastics became elastic. Treatment of the $ASTT(b)S_2$ glass fabric with aluminum and chromium salts is less expensive and less complicated than treatment with organosilicon preparations. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2



~~GOLOSOVA, M.A.~~

Biology of the ground beetle *Calosoma inquisitor* L. and its use
for controlling forest pests. Okhr.prirod. zapov.delo v SSSR
no. 7:66-72 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Forest insects--Biological control)
(Ground beetles)

GOLDOVA, M. A.

"Dynamics of *Eiston Hispidaria* Schiff, and *Phigalia Fedaria* fab. (Lepidoptera)
in Oak woods of the Steppe zone of USSR."

report submitted for 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

IRVINSHTYN, I.I., GOLOSOVA, N.A.

Aleksandr Petrovich Meliubin, 1785-1858; on the hundredth anniversary
of his death. Apt. delo 7 no. 6165-70 E-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(MELIUBIN, ALEKSANDR PETROVICH, 1785-1858)

17(3)

SOV/20-126-5-60/69

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A. A., Golosova, N. A.

TITLE: Induced Methylene Red Reduction With Ascorbic Acid (Ob
indutsirovannoy reaktsii vosstanovleniya metilovogo krasnogo
askorbinovoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1125-1128
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Formerly it was proved that the reduction of the ortho dinitro-
benzene with phenylhydrazine or ascorbic was essentially ac-
celerated by the influence of the molecular oxygen or hydrogen
peroxide (Refs 1,2). In this reaction as hydrogen donor also
cysteine and as hydrogen acceptor methylene red, janus green
and some other irreversible reducable organic dyes can be used.
These reactions taking place with change of color do not run
without hydrogen donor. Therefore it is not unique but represents
a certain type reaction which may be called as in the title.
In such a reaction the oxidation of a certain part of the easy
movable hydrogen of the donor activates by the molecular hydro-
gen the transmission of the other hydrogen part to the irre-
versible reproduceable acceptor. In this paper it was tried to

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Induced Methylene Red Reduction With Ascorbic Acid

SOV/20-126-5-60/69

determine how the movable hydrogen of the donor is distributed between the acceptor and oxidator in the concerned reaction. As hydrogen donor ascorbic acid was used, as hydrogen acceptor methylene red. As catalyst copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate were used. The methylene red molecule is reduced to a colorless leuco compound (Ref 3). Methylene red behaved in the previous tests quite analogously to the ortho dinitrobenzene (Ref 1). Out of the fact that the reduction of 1 molecule methylene red requires 2 hydrogen atoms follows that only $1/5 - 1/3$ of the atoms of the movable hydrogen of the amount of ascorbic acid is used for it. The ascorbic acid is oxidized at this reaction. The remaining movable hydrogen of the donor is oxidized by H_2O_2 .

This utilisation coefficient does not depend on the concentration of the reaction participant. The ferrous sulphate operates at the said reaction only in presence of the H_2O_2 and not of the molecular oxygen. But the latter operates in this sense only on the catalytic effect of copper ions. The corresponding experiments gave an analogous result as above, but showed a smaller consumption of ascorbic acid. This can be ascribed to an exacter titration possibility than it was possible in the first

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Induced Methylene Red Reduction With Ascorbic Acid

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case. The said oxygen consumption was in oxygen stream 4-5 times greater than on adding H_2O_2 . About the mechanism of the induced reduction. The strong peroxidase effect of iron- and copper ions is known (Ref 4). The copper ions also strongly catalyze the oxidation of the ascorbic acid by the molecular O_2 whereat H_2O_2 results. On this the idea of the formerly described (Ref 1) induced reduction can be based: the H_2O_2 introduced from outside or formed as above is activated peroxidaselike by copper- or iron ions. This H_2O_2 oxidizes the ascorbic acid monovalently. Thereby arises its free radical - the mono dehydro ascorbic acid (Ref 5). These radicals are a very strong reducing substance. Therefore its single movable hydrogen atom gets the capacity to let transfer itself more intensively to the more difficultly reduceable acceptors with a low redox potential as methylene red, ortho dinitro benzene, and others. In this way the oxidation of the first movable hydrogen atom effects the activation of the second atom of the ascorbic acid and induces thereby the reduction of the acceptor. This is only possible in the presence

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Induced Methylene Red Reduction With Ascorbic Acid

SOV/20-126-5-60/69

of copper atoms. At the presence of H_2O_2 this reaction takes place also in the presence of iron ions. The activated H-atom of the mono dehydro ascorbic acid can of course be transferred also on an active oxidator. Therefore, the utilization coefficient of the movable hydrogen of the ascorbic acid does not equal 50% but it is much smaller. The reason is that the ascorbic acid oxidized by O_2 is only the source for H_2O_2 . The arising of free radicals of the ascorbic acid was proved by A. I. Drokin (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Physics of the AS USSR) on paramagnetic way. There are 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR g. Krasnoyarsk (Krasnoyarsk, Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)
PRESENTED: March 16, 1959, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician
SUBMITTED: December 8, 1958

Card 4/4

27.1220
26.1610

10338
S/194/62/000/006/127/232
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A.A., and Golosova, N.A.
TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on oxidizing and reducing reactions of hydrogen transfer
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 6-5-42 n (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 12, M., 1960, 147-150)

TEXT: To explain the biological effects of ultrasound it is of interest to investigate the effect of ultrasound on the oxidizing and reducing reactions. One of such reactions is the transfer of hydrogen from the donor (ascorbic acid) to the acceptor (the methyl red) in the presence of ions of copper as catalyst. It was found that ultrasound of a frequency of 800 kc/s and 7 W/cm² intensity considerably accelerates the transfer of hydrogen in this reaction. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GURNEVICH, A.A.; GOLOSOVA, N.A.

Effect of aeration on methemoglobin reduction by ascorbic
acid. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1458-1461 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk
SSSR. Predstavleno akad. P.A.Rebinderom.
(METHEMOGLOBIN) (ASCORBIC ACID)
(OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

LEVINSHTYN, I.I.; GOLOSOVA, N.A.

- Against the subjective evaluation of historical facts. Apt. delo
9 nb.6:85-87 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PHARMACY)

GOLOSOVA, N.A.; LEMENEV, L.M.; LITINSKIY, A.M.; LOKSHINA, R.D.; SEMENOVA,
T.D.; TARASOVA, L.G.; TOL'TSMAN, T.I., dots.; STETSIUK, A.M., red.;
SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the organization of pharmaceutical service] Uchebnyk or-
ganizatsii farmatsevticheskogo dela. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry
Medgiz, 1961. 419 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(DRUGSTORES)

GOLOSOVA, ~~Nadezhda~~ Alekseyevna; TOL'TSMAN, T.I., dots., red.;
PROKOP'YEV, V.P., red.; MARKOV, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the history of general pharmacy; a textbook
for correspondence students] Materialy po istorii vseobshchei
farmatsii; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov-zaochnikov. Pod
red. T.I. Tol'tsman. Moskva, 1-i Mosk. med. in-t im. I.M.
Sechenova, 1962. 36 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(PHARMACY)

TOL'TSMAN, T.I.; SEMENOVA, T.D.; GOLOSOVA, N.A.

Public councils in pharmacies. Apt. delo 1? no.6:12-16
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

ZOLITSMAN, T.L.; GOLDSOVA, N.A.; SEMENOVA, T.N.

Communist brigades and collectives in the drugstores of the
R.S.F.S.R. Apt deic 13 no.2:6-9 Mr-Apr 1974. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Farmatsiyticheskij fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

GURZVICH, A.A.; GOLOSOVA, N.A.

Effect of aeration and hydrogen peroxide on methemoglobin reduction.
Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.1:211-212 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Hemoglobin) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

ACC NR: AP6024019 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/005/1009/1016
 AUTHOR: Golubtsov, S. A.; Korobov, V. V. (Deceased); Popkov, K. K.; Trofimova, I. V.;
 Tsygankova, R. A.; Andrianov, K. A.; Belikova, Z. V.; Golosova, R. A.; Cyganblik, A. A.
 Aristova, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reactions of formation of alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes in a direct interaction between alkyl (aryl) chlorides and silicon. Report No. 6. Role of cuprous chloride in the formation of dialkyldichlorosilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser khim, no. 6, 1966, 1009-1016

TOPIC TAGS: silane, chloride, silicon compound, copper compound, CHEMICAL REACTION

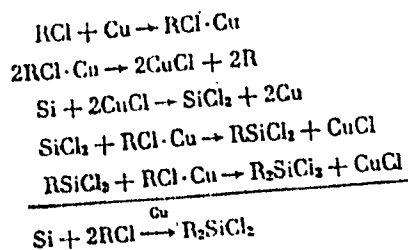
ABSTRACT: A mechanism is proposed for the formation of dimethyl(diethyl)dichlorosilane and methyl(ethyl)trichlorosilane during the reaction of methyl (ethyl) chloride with silicon on cuprous chloride. The proposed mechanism for the formation of dialkyldichlorosilanes is as follows:

Card 1/2

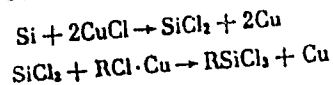
UDC: 546.287+542.91+541.124+543.422

4 61334-65

ACC NR: AP6024019



The formation of alkyltrichlorosilane is represented as follows:



Experimental data obtained confirmed these mechanisms. Thermodynamic calculations of the initial stages of the reactions of methyl and ethyl chloride with silicon were performed. The formation of dichlorosilene is thermodynamically quite probable under the conditions of synthesis of alkylchlorosilanes. UV spectra of the products formed by the reaction of cuprous chloride with silicon showed a group of bands characteristic of the spectrum of SiCl_2 . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 012

Card

2/2 *hdd*

SOURCE: CONA-02/0897/es/016/cap_0166/035

Author: **Benjamin L. A. Brinkman, Jr.** **Professor, A. J. Drexel**

[illegible]

Antigenotoxic activity of lysozyme and gentamicin aerosols

SOURCE: *Archives*, v. 13, no. 1, 1963, pp. 133-139.

TOPIC TAGS: **nerve** **analgesic** **respiratory drug** **respiratory system disease**

ABSTRACT. The possibility of using amphotericin B and lysozyme in the form of aerosols was investigated by means of the cultivation of both substances in palatine tonsils of children. According to the results of the study, the presence of patients after aerosol administration of amphotericin B and lysozyme in the tonsils was 0.34 — 3.0 mg/ml in the lymphoid

UDC 615.779.985-092

1997

030112

SECRET

REF ID: A5005008



- 1- 1- formation
- 2- pump; 3- stabilizer
- 4- heat exchanger
- 5- reservoir
- 6- separator

connected to a circulating system. The diagram is a figure.

SECRET

REF ID: A5005008

SECRET

REF ID: A5005008

~~GOLOSOVA, N. I.~~

Studies on preventive effect of bicillin and ecmonovocillin under experimental conditions. Antibiotiki 3 no.1:77-80 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(PENICILLIN, related compounds

procaine salt in ecmoline solution & benzyl penicillin
dibenzylethylenediamine salt, eff. (Rus))

GOLOSOVA, T. V. Cand Med Sci -- "Study of the effect of antibiotics and their combinations upon resistant staphylococci in experiment and clinic." Mos, 1960 (Acad Med Sci USSR). (KL, 1-61, 208)

-371-

GOLOSOVA, T.V.

Effect of individual antibiotics and their associations on
staphylococci in vitro experiments. Antibiotiki 5 no.2:95-99
Mn. Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. Z.V. Kermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey. (ANTIBIOTICS) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.

Studies on the effect of antibiotics individually and in combination on experimental infections in white mice caused by antibiotic-resistant staphylococci, Antibiotiki 5 no.3:89-93 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GOLOSOVA, T. V., YERMOLEVA, Z. V., VAYSBERG, G. YE., BEAUDE, A. I.,
AFANASYEVA, T. I., GIVENTAL, N. I., FURER, N. M., VEDINA, I. P.,
NAVASHIN, S. M., RAVICH, V. V., and VEDMINA, YE. A. (USSR)

"Biological Effects of some Polysaccharides of Bacterial Origin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.

Antibiotic decontamination of staphylococcal carriers. Antibiotiki
6 no.2:143-148 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev, rodil'nyy dom No.26 Leningradskogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy
vrach Yu.M. Bloshanskiy).
(ANTIBIOTICS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)—DISEASES)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SHENDEKOVICH, V.A.

Study of the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic staphylococci
isolated from the medical personnel of a maternity home. Antibiotiki
6 no.10:942-945 0 '61. (MIRA:14:12)

z. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(MATERNITY HOMES)

VED'MINA, Ye.A.; GIGLOSOVA, T.V.; SHENDKROVICH, V.A.

Biological properties of pathogenic staphylococci isolated from
persons employed in a maternity hospital. Lab.delo 7 no.7:48-51
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V.Kermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev, Moskva.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; SHEZDEROVICH, V.A.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.

Control of pathogenic staphylococcal carrier state. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immu. 33 no.3:118-122 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. In Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i rodil'nogo
doma No. 26 Leningradskogo rayona Moskvyy.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.;
ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.

Use of lysozyme in curing carriers of pathogenic Staphylococci
Antibiotiki 7 no.4:359-361 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(LYSOZYME)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; RAVICH, I.V.; MAVASHIN, S.M.; BRAUDE, A.I.;
FOMINA, I.P.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.; BALEZINA, T.I.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.;
GOLDSOVA, T.V.; NECHIOVSKAYA, B.M.; TERENT'YEVA, T.G.

Experimental study and clinical use of lysozyme. Antibiotiki
8 no.1:39-45 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)
(LYSOZYME)

YEREMIEVA, Z.M.; YEREMINA, Ye.A.; GOLBOGA, L.I.; KOSTOMAROVA, L.A.

Methods for the control of carriers of pathogenic microorganisms.

Trudy TSU 68:125-130 1962.

(NIA 13:5)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.

Experimental study of lysozyme and some data on its clinical use.
Trudy TSIU 68:136-139 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

GOLOSOVA, P.V.; SHENBERGOTCH, V.A.; VEREMINA, Ye.A.; ANIPINA, T.I.

Antibiotic sensitivity and phage typing of staphylococci of various origins. Antibiotiki 9 no.8:738-743 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - deysvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR prof. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.

Changes in the resistance of chick embryos to various infections
under the effect of various antibiotics from nonpathogenic microorga-
nisms. Zhur. mikrobiol.; epid. i immunit. 41 no.6:96-101 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

GOLOSOVA, T. V.; VEDMINA, Ye. A.; SHERENOVICH, V. A.; ANIKINA, T. P.

"The biological properties of pathogenic staphylococci of different origin and the means of control of carriers of pathogenic staphylococci."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Microbiology, Inst, Central Postgraduate Medical School, Moscow.

YEREMINA, Z. V.; VEDMINA, Ye. A.; FURER, N. M.; GOLOSOVA, T. I.; BALEZINA, T. I.

"Lysozyme and Escaline in Bacterial and Viral Infections."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Symp on Fleming's Lysozyme, Milan, 3-5 Apr 64.

Academie des Sciences Medicales et Chaire de Microbiologie de l'institut de
Perfectionnement des Medecins de l'URSS - Moscou (URSS).

DOLETSKIY, Stanislav Yakovlevich, prof.; LENYUSHKIN, Aleksey
Ivanovich, kand. med. nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, V.M., kand.
med. nauk; GOLOSOVA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; YERMOLIN,
V.N.; KALAMKARYAN, A.A., kand. med. nauk; KRUCHININA,
I.I., kand. med. nauk; NOVIKOVA, Ye.Ch., kand. med. nauk;
YEGOROVA, A.M.; OSTROMOUKHOVA, G.A.; PONIZOVSKAYA, B.M.;
FRIDMAN, R.A., red.

[Pyoinflammatory diseases in newborn infants] Gnoino-
vospalitel'nye zabolevaniia novorozhdennykh. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 282 p. (MIRA 18:8)

TERMOLOVA, Z.V.; VAYSHKHO, G.Ye.; BRAUDE, A.I.; RAVICH, I.V.; GOLDSOVA, T.V.;
PASTERNAK, N.A.

Effect of bacterial polysaccharides on the growth of experimental
tumors. Antibiotiki 10 No.2:134-137 P '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvo-
vaniya vrachey, Moskva.

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; SKURKOVICH, G.V.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; ANIKINA, T.P.

IgG-symer titr in patients with various otorhinolaryngological diseases.
Antibiotiki 10 no.5:447-450 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (sav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo nauchnogo SSSR prof.
E.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i 36-ya Gorodskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach S.V.Karpovskaya),
Moskva.

SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; SKURKOVICH, G.V.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.

Experimental study on lysozyme and amonocillin aerosols.
Antibiotiki 10 no.9:856-859 S '65. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i 36-ya Gorodskaya bol'nitsa
(glavnyy vrach S.V.Karpovskaya), Moskva.

SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; SKURKOVICH, O.V.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.; LOSEVA, R.A.

Therapeutic use of the aerosols lysozyme and amonovocillin.
Trudy TSIU 80:90-92 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VERMOLEEV, E.V.; VERMINA, Ye.A.; GIMALEYA, I.A.; SOLOVY, V.V.

Effect of antibiotics and their combinations on pathogenic
shigelloid and pathogenic serotypes of Escherichia coli.
Trudy TSU 80:109-111 '65. (VOR 18:11)

1. 24128-6 107(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP0010658

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/002/0134/0137..

AUTHOR: Ermed'yeva, Z. V.; Ermolieva, L. V.; Vaysherg, G. Ye.; Vaisberg, G. E.;
Isaev, A. I.; Pavich, I. V.; Colosova, L. V.; Pasternak, N. A.

ORG: Department of Microbiology, Central Institute of Advanced Training for
Physicians, Moscow (Kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrochey)

TITLE: Effect of bacterial polysaccharides on the growth of tumors in an experiment

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 134-137

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate, tumor, bacteria, mouse, drug effect, electron microscope

ABSTRACT: Investigations established that the development of neoplasms is accompanied by the suppression of the protective powers of the organism, the reticuloendothelial system in particular. This indicates that specific therapy of the tumors should be accompanied by attempts to stimulate the defense system of the organism. With this end in view experiments were conducted to determine the effect of prodigiosin, a polysaccharide preparation obtained from Bacterium prodigiosum -- a nonpathogenic microorganism, on Ehrlich's and sarcoma 180 tumors. Mice were used in the experiments. The intraperitoneal method of administration was found to be the most effective, and was therefore applied throughout the experiment. The drug was administered to the animals in doses of 10 and 50 micrograms at various periods: two hours prior to, and 24, 48, and 72 hours after the implantation

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.779.925-092.18: 616-006-018

L 24138-66

ACC NR: AP6014658

of the tumor. The experiments established that prodigiosin was most effective when administered 24 hours after the implantation of the tumor: doses of 10 micrograms inhibited the growth of sarcoma 180 by 49 percent, while doses of 50 micrograms inhibited the growth of the tumor by 42 percent; its effect on Ehrlich's tumor was more pronounced. Larger doses did not increase the efficacy of the preparation. Electron microscopic and cytochemical investigations established that prodigiosin does not directly affect the tumor cells. It is thought, therefore, that its inhibiting effect on tumor growth is due mainly to the stimulating action of the drug on the protective powers of the organism, including those of the reticuloendothelial system. It is the authors' opinion that the preparation will eventually be clinically applied, particularly since its LD₅₀ exceeds the therapeutic dose by about 50 times. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 27Oct64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

GOLOSOVA, Y.G., meditsinskaya sestra (Leningrad)

Care for patients with myocardial infarction. Med.sestra 15 no.9:
21-23 S '56. (MLFA 9:11)
(HEART---INFARCTION)

SOLODKAYA, A.D.; GOLOSOVA, E.M.; OL'KHOVIK, Ye.Ya.; SHVEDKO, L.P.;
LEONT'YEV, A.M.

Tularemia in the Nerehinsk District of Chita Province. Izv.Irk.
gos.nauch.-issl.prirodoznan.inst. 20:147-152 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(NERCHINSK DISTRICT (CHITA PROVINCE)--TULAREMIA)

GOLOSOVNIK, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Tetracycline in the treatment of gonorrhea in males. Vest.derm.
1 ven. 35 no.4:52-55 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venero-
logicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.N. Matveyev).
(TETRACYCLINE) (GONORRHEA)

GOLOSOVA, S.I.

Treatment of opisthorchiasis with hexachloroethane. Med.paraz. i
paras.bol. 25 no.4:294-295 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. In polikliniki No. 1 Tomsk (glavnyy vrach A.M.Ivanov)
(TREMATODE INFECTIONS, therapy,
opisthorchosis, hexachloroethane (Rus))
(ANTHELMINTICS, therapeutic use,
hexachloroethane in opisthorchosis (Rus))

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic V
Agents, Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85243.

Author : Matveyev, V. N., Mirsagatov, M. Y., ~~Golosovker,~~
A. M.

Inst : Uzbekistan Scientific Research Institute of Derma-
tology and Venereology.

Title : Blomycin in the Therapy of Gonorrhea in Men.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Uzbekist. n.-i. kozhno-venerol. in-ta,
1957, Vol 6, 407-409.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GOLOSOVKER, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

State of certain functions of the liver in the tetracycline treatment
of gonorrhea. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:57-58 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta.

(GONORRHEA) (TETRACYCLINE) (LIVER)

GOLOSOVSKIY, A.M.

Comparative data on the concentration of tetracycline in some
body fluids following peroral administration. Urologiya no.6:
18-21'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. In: Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-vena-
rologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent V.N.Matveyev)
(GONORRHEA) (TETRACYCLINE) (BODY FLUIDS)

DOLOSOVSKER, A.M.

Dynamics of the Bordet and Gengou reaction in gonorrhea patients during tetracycline therapy. Urologia. 29 no.2:36-38 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - doktrent V.N.Matveyev).

GOLOSOVKER, I. YA.

27775. GOLOSOVKER, I. YA. — Angidritovyy tsement. Mest. Stroit. Materialy, 1948, Byp. 9, S. 15-20.

SC: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1940.

<p>Microstructure of anhydrite cement. 1. X-ray Crystallography. Applied Chem (1958) 1, 24 (1) 15-19 (1958). The crystallization of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from a mixture of CaSO_4 + 50% water + 2% catalyst was studied with the aid of a microscope. The process of setting and hardening of the anhydrite is related to its hydration and recrystallization. The catalyst, separating from the solution in the form of elementary crystals, creates potential centers of crystallization of the hydrated gypsum. For each catalyst there is a characteristic crystal shape. For Na_2SO_4, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ (8% by weight), and $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (monoclinic), the gypsum crystals were of sharply defined monoclinic symmetry with the plane of the prism $\{110\}$ in the form of a parallelogram; prismatic and needlelike crystals were not observed as a rule. For $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, K_2SO_4, and KNO_3, the crystals were of needlelike and prismatic shape with an abundance of radiating formations and a merging of the crystals. For NaHSO_4, CuSO_4, and FeSO_4, both prismatic crystals and those with the plane of the plate in the form of a parallelogram were present. For the platelets in the form of a parallelogram of each catalyst were obtained separately, crystals characteristic of each catalyst were observed as a rule, but in some cases a mixed catalyst produced a characteristic crystal form. For K_2SO_4 + FeSO_4, the crystals were characteristic of elongated prisms having dimensions up to often in the form of curved subers. For $10 \times 12\%$ and sometimes in the form of curved subers. For catalysts containing K, the process of crystallization is completed in 6 to 12 hr, for Na_2SO_4 in 2 to 10 days, and for $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ in 10 to 30 days. The formation of new crystals and the growth of old crystals continued for 15 days. The crystallization process is prolonged by raising the calcination temperature of gypsum from 600° to 750°C. A relationship can be established between the duration of crystallization, using different catalysts, and the nature of strength increase of the anhydrite cement. For $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, strength after 7 days was 64% of that at the end of a month, and for Na_2SO_4 + FeSO_4 it was 80%. Photomicrographs. H.Z.K.</p>	
<p>ALL-155 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>EXPERIMENTAL</p>	
<p>ANALYSIS</p>	
<p>SYNTHESIS</p>	
<p>PROPERTY</p>	
<p>APPLICATION</p>	

GOLOSOVNIK, I.

Some errors and inaccuracies in the book "Construction and architecture of
water transportation buildings." Mor.1 rech.flot 13 no.1:30-31 My '53.

(MIRA 6:10)

(Lemberg, V.IA.) (Building)

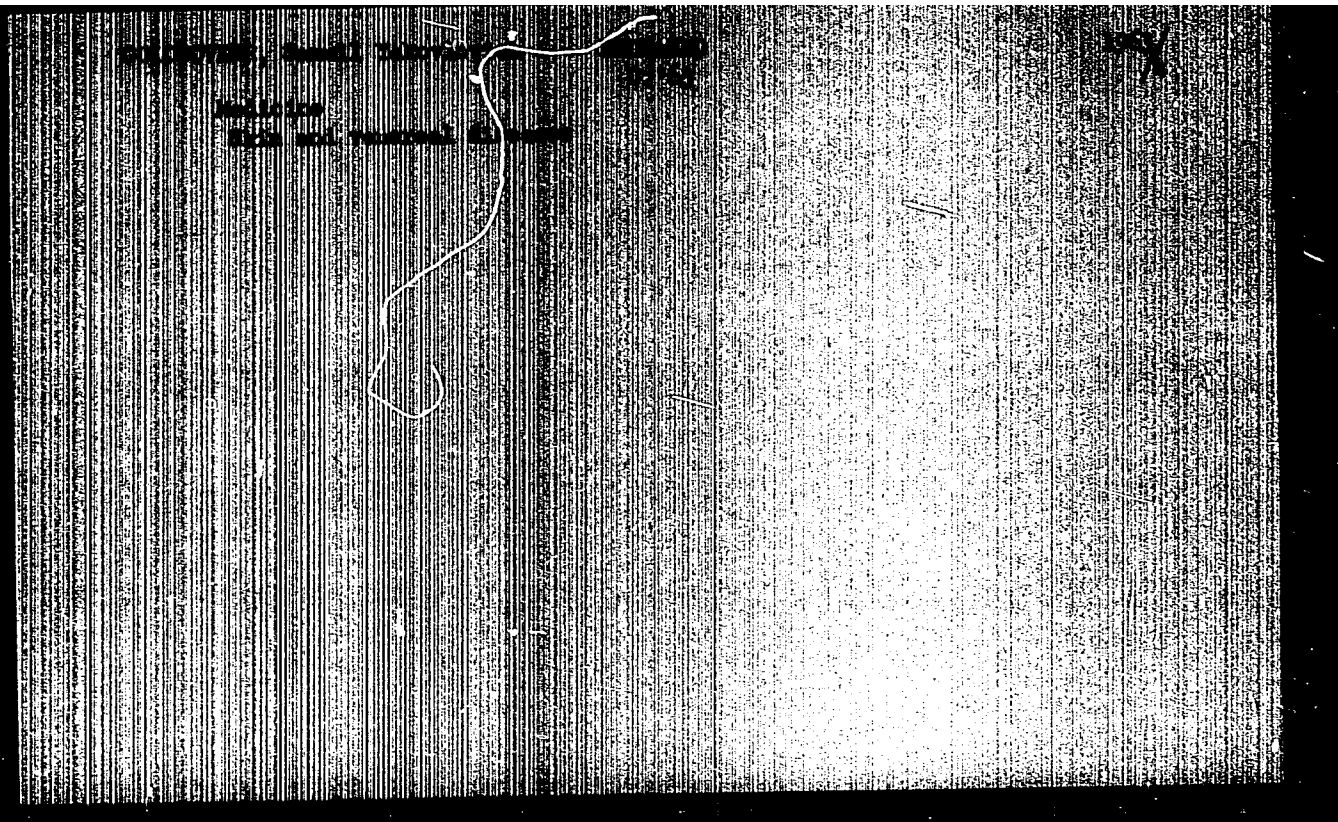
Revised 10/10/54.

PAVLOV, Arkadiy Petrovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
GOLOSCHIKOV, I. Ya., retsentsent; MITROPOL'SKIY, N.M., retsentsent;
PITERMAN, Ye.L., redaktor; MITINSKIY, A.N., redaktor; KOLBESNI-
KOV, A.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Wooden elements and structures] Dereviannye konstruktsii i
sooruzheniia. Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1955. 451 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Wood) (Building, Wooden)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810004-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810004-7"

BOLOSSEVSKAYA, M.A.; BOKOLOVSKAYA, R.D.

Clinical aspects and morphology of pheochromocytomas. Vop.onk. 1
no.4:98-101 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nauch. rukov - prof. P.P.
Dvishkov) Moskovskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy no.5 (glavn. vrach -
N.I.Khitriya) Moskva, B.Kalushskaya, d.7, kv.20.
(PARAGANGLIOMA,
clin. & histol. aspects)

GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.; PETROVA, M.G.; SKLYAR, I.B.

Clinical aspects and morphology of Ollier's disease (Mafuchi syndrome). Ortop., travm. i protes. 18 no.1:65-66 Ja-F '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. iz kliniko-morfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.P. Dvishkov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya i protezestroyeniya (dir. - prof. B.P. Popov)
(DYSCHONDROPLASIA, case rep.

Ollier's dis., clin. aspects & pathol.)

SEKHILOVA, M.M.: GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.

A case of osteomyelopoietic dysplasia with unusual bone changes. Probl. -
gemat. i parel. krevi 3 no.5:52-54 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevitcheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta.
(zav. - deyatel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) II Moskov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i prosektury gorodskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.5 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.P. Drizhkov)
(BONE DISEASES, case reports
osteomyelodysplasia with unusual bone changes (Rns))

MARGOLINA, P.D., GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.

Unusual reaction of hemopoietic organs to tuberculosis. Sov.med.
22 no.8:132-135 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. In gosptal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. P.Ye. Iakomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.P. Drishkov) Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.5.

(TUBERCULOSIS, blood in
leukemoid reaction (Rus))

(LEUCOCYTES COUNT
leukemoid reaction in tuberc. (Rus))

BEREZIN, I. P. (Moskva, K-9, Stoleshnikov per., 5, kv. 36);
GOLOSDOVSKAYA, M. A. (Moskva, Leninskiy pr., 7, kv. 20)

Cystadenoma of the pancreas. Vop. onk. 6 no.12:57-59 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (vedushchiy khirurg - prof.
D. E. Odinov), patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (sav. otdeleniyem -
prof. I. A. Kusevitskiy) 53-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach - S. G. Rynkevich).

(PANCREAS—TUMORS)

LEYTES, P.L.; GOLOSOWSKAYA, N.A.

Distribution of lipolytic enzymes in the walls of different
human vessels. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:941-944 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii i
Gorodskaya bol'nitsa No. 58, Moskva. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N. Bakulevym.

GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.; DERGACHEVA, Yu.G.

Clinical aspects of primary atypical amyloidosis. Sov. med. 28
(MIRA 18:9)
no. 3:80-81 \$ 165.

1. Kafedra gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. P.Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I. Pirogova i prozektura (zav. - kand. med. nauk N.M.
Petrovskaya) gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.5.

TRUEIN, A.S.; GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.

Traumatic epithelial cysts in the hip stump. Zh. vopr. travm.
i protaz. 25 no.12:39-44 D '64.

(1964 19:1)

1. In Tsentral'nogo instituta protezirovaniya i ~~protesirovaniya~~ protirovaniya
(direktor - zaslužennyy deyatel' nauki prof.B.P.Popov) i 5-y
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - L.A.Erman).
Adres avtorov: Moskva A-47, Vasilevskaya ul. d.4, kv.77.

L 34790-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AR6017218

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A063/A063

AUTHOR: Volkov, N. P.; Golosovskiy, A. M.

TITLE: Counting-rate meter with a settling time equal to the averaging time

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A537

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 138-142

TOPIC TAGS: pulse counting, count rate meter, pulse integrator, pulse shaper, pulse height analyzer

ABSTRACT: The article considers the shortcomings of intensity meters with RC integrating cells when used for threshold measurements of nonstationary processes. To eliminate these shortcomings, a device has been developed, comprising in principle an intensity meter with settling time equal to the averaging time. The intensity meter operates in the following fashion. Pulses from the pickup are fed through a shaping stage, where they are normalized in duration and amplitude, and then to the inputs of eight gates. The states of the gates at any instant of measurement are such that one of them opens the input of the corresponding counter, and the others are shut off. This is done by sequential commutation of the gates with a cycle equal to the period T , and the electronic commutator operates in such a way that at first the counter is cleared to zero by a "clear" circuit, after which the commutator opens the gate of this counter for a time equal to $(1/8)T$. When the gate is open, the

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corresponding counter registers the incoming pulses. During the time that the gate is closed, the counter stores its reading during the remaining (7/8)T. The readings of all eight counters are summed in a linear interpolator. The voltage from the interpolator is fed through a dc amplifier to the input of a pulse-height discriminator, which has several operating thresholds that are set beforehand. Each threshold corresponds to a definite level of radiation intensity. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

90

L 35353-66 FWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6017B01

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Golosovskiy, A. M.; Ioannesyants, L. M.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kreyndlin, I. L.

TITLE: On the use of sequential statistical analysis in measurement of nuclear radiation 19

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A502 7M

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sovetsk. nauch. priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 213-232 33

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, radiation measurement, statistic analysis B

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the application of the method of sequential statistical analysis for sorting radioactive samples by their activity. For the case of a Poisson distribution, this problem can be formulated in the following manner. If m pulses were registered in a time $t = T$ and if $m < N$ (where N is the limiting number of pulses), then hypothesis H_1 is assumed, and if $m = N$ after $t < T$, then hypothesis H_2 is assumed. In the method of sequential statistical analysis, the choice between the hypotheses reduces to a verification of the inequality (A. Wald, Sequential Analysis, Wiley, N.Y. 1947) $\ln B < Z < \ln A$ (1), where Z is the logarithm of the likelihood ratio, and the numbers A and B are determined from the relations $A = (1 - a_2)/a_1$ and $B = a_2/(1 - a_1)$, where a_1 and a_2 are probabilities determined by the formulas

$$a_2 = \int_0^{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}} f(\lambda_2) dx \text{ and } a_1 = \int_{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}}^{\infty} f(\lambda_1) dx.$$

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ACC NR: AR6017001

$f(\lambda)$ is the known probability density function, and λ is the distribution parameter. The verification continues until inequality (1) is satisfied. If inequality (1) is violated on the left, the verification terminates by assuming the hypothesis H_1 . If it is violated on the right, then H_2 is assumed. Formulas are presented for the calculation of the operative characteristic $L(\lambda)$ and the average measurement time $A(\lambda)$, and the peculiarities and consequences of these formulas are discussed. Some graphical interpretations and examples of applications of sequential analysis are considered. Yu. Semenov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18, 12

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ACC NR: AR7004312

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/A048/A048

AUTHOR: Volkov, M. P.; Golosovskiy, A. M.; Zorin, Yu. V.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Mukhin, G. I.; Rudenko, L. I.; Polosin, A. V.

TITLE: Measuring outfit for automatic counting of replaceable specimens with information recorded on punchtape

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11A377

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T.3. Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: ~~particle counting~~, ~~electronic measurement~~ *automaton, punch paper tape, computer, output unit, radio transmitter / ST-2M transmitter*
 ABSTRACT: The distinguishing feature of this automaton is the punchtape recording of information including the ordinal number of the specimen which is retained for further measurements. The number is composed from the disk-position number and the reel number. A readout device consists of a few standard pushbutton switches controlled by code tracks situated below the disk and the reel. The information is taken by a telegraph apparatus. The output parallel code is turned into a series code by a cam-contact mechanism of an ST-2M transmitter. The transmitter contact system and the receiver magnet, in the same apparatus, are connected in series. One of the contact bars of the ST-2M apparatus is replaced by six electrically insulated contact bars with separate leads. Three figures. Bibliography of 3 titles. B. U.
 [Translation of abstract]

SER. CODE: 09

UDC: 658.562:533

GOLOBOVSKIY, A.Y.; ZHUTOVSKIY, M.I.

Pneumatic assembled unified systems (AUS). Priborostroyeniye
no.6:3-7 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Pneumatic control)